2011

Open to Re-Interpretation

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Symposium

Open to Re-Interpretation

Bambi Yost (Iowa State University), Carl Rogers (Iowa State University), Jon Hunt (Kansas State University), Lynn Paxson (Iowa State University), Joseph Juhasz (University of Colorado)

In this interactive visual panel session, participants will be asked to reinterpret and explore places through imagery. Participants will be encouraged to interpret student drawings and models produced out of two similar but different classes. Both courses emphasize the need to interpret a place, to make a mark, and to reinterpret through drawings and models. This process of reinterpretation is cyclical, reflexive, and exploratory. Students have created work which even they did not expect.

The primary objective of this session is to generate dialogue about the process of reiteration and reinterpretation as critical components of understanding, representing, and experiencing place both internally and externally.

Work to be explored includes:

1) Drawings of student-built land art installations over time
2) Drawings and models of student interventions and reinterpretations over time
3) Imagined, emotive, and expressive representations of place
4) Things hidden and revealed through drawing and reinterpretation.

Please join us as we continue our discussion about place, representation, and reinterpretation through time.

Livable Neighborhood Design for the Elderly in Korea

Hae-Young Yun (University of Minnesota), Ann Ziebarth (University of Minnesota), EunJu Hwang (University of Tennessee)

Korea is a rapidly aging society, so interest in built environments for the elderly has increased. There are multiple viewpoints about what constitutes a walkable neighborhood for older adults. A number of studies suggest walking is promoted by neighborhood attributes. The attributes that promote walkablity include utilitarian destinations (grocery stores, retail and convenience stores, and restaurants), sports facilities, housing type, and transportation systems. Neighborhood perceptions such as safety, knowing neighbors, and seeing many others walking also promote physical activity. In addition, simple design attributes including street lighting, sidewalks/ pavement, benches, boulevard trees, and traffic calming devices promote walkability. However, few studies have explored whether current built environment designs sufficiently promote walkability for seniors. This study explored built environments at a site in Korea for walkability by older adults as well as healthy adults.

One apartment complex in Seoul, Korea, was selected to evaluate neighborhood qualities supporting walkablity for elderly residents. The Senior Walking Environmental Assessment Tool-Revised (SWEAT-R) was utilized to thoroughly investigate this environment. SWEAT-R data examined the street segments next to the target complex to determine whether the built environments incorporate design attributes of walkability. However, the assessment tool does not include detailed factors, because the tool only explores at the segment levels. Thus, for a more detailed investigation, visual analyses of the streetscape through photographs were also utilized. In addition, facilities within a1km radius of the complex were mapped to see what destinations exist in the neighborhood.

Overall, the built environment of the site was well designed to support walkabilty by older adults, and the area could be defined as a walkable neighborhood in terms of neighborhood composition such as compact density, mixed land uses, pedestrian friendly sidewalks, and public transportation. In addition, the site generally guarantees walkability in the aspects of lighting, side-